

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 27. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1812.

[Vol. 26.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuation.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thruston Taylor, where those who may be pleased so favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, well fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.

Mountsterling, Ky., May 4, 1812. 20-4

INSURANCE

On Houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against accidents occasioned by Fire.

THE requisitions of the law incorporating the Kentucky Mutual Assurance Society having been complied with, the society commenced the business of Insurance by issuing policies on the 14th instant.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons wishing to make themselves safe against this destructive element, (FIRE) that they have the means at their very door! no delay in sending to offices at a distance need now arise, and when the small sum demanded for the price of Insurance is considered, it is presumed that few if any prudent person will omit the opportunity of making themselves secure in case of accident, when it can be done on such easy terms.

Permanent premiums on houses of Brick or stone covered with wood, in which hazardous trades are carried on, will be insured at one and a half per cent.

Houses, part of brick or stone, and part wood, at two per cent.

Houses, all of wood and covered with wood, at two and a half per cent.

If contiguous or within thirty feet of other buildings, a small addition to the above premiums will be charged.

It is to be remarked that this premium, once paid or secured by notes, there will be no further call unless by some great calamity occasioned by Fire, a call for a quota should become necessary.

If hazardous trades are carried on, or hazardous property is contained in the buildings, the premiums will be proportionately high.

Persons desirous of making Annual Insurances, can do it, at one third of the above premiums.

For further information apply to Wm. Macbean, clerk to the Society in Lexington, or to the following persons who have been appointed agents to the Society.

John Wrigglesworth—Lexington.

Thos. V. Loofburrow—Frankfort.

John Grahame—Louisville.

Thos. Scott—Winchester.

Val. Peere—Paris.

Athalston Owens—Washington, Mason County.

James Chambers—Limestone.

Thos. C. Howard—Richmond.

James Finley—Cynthiana.

Wm. R. Hines—Bardstown.

Danl. Brown—Greensburg.

Wm. Moseby—Glasgow.

Dr. Geo. Seldon—Millsburg.

Winfield Bullock—Shelbyville.

21 JAMES MORRISON, Prest.

JOHN H. VOS,

AT the Brick house below the Branch Bank, carries on the business of PAINTING in all its various branches. He will execute with elegance, sign house and carriage painting. Orders from the country will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch. 24

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(By Authority)

AN ACT

For the relief of John N. Stout.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby directed to adjust and settle the account of John N. Stout, of Kentucky, and allow him the sum of eighty-seven dollars fifteen cents, for his fees and compensation as a jailor, for committing, subsisting and releasing, Archibald Hamilton, a prisoner of the United States.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

May 20, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorise the President of the United States to ascertain and designate certain boundaries.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the surveyor-general, under the direction of the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorised and required, (as soon as the consent of the Indians can be obtained) to cause to be surveyed, marked and designated, so much of the western and northern boundaries of the state of Ohio, which have not already been ascertained, as divides said state from the territories of Indiana and Michigan, agreeably to the boundaries as established by the act, entitled "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north-west of the river Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes," passed April thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and two; and to cause to be made a plat or plan of so much of the boundary line as runs from the southerly extreme of lake Michigan to lake Erie, particularly noting the place where the said line intersects the margin of said lake, and to return the same when made to Congress: Provided, that the whole expense of surveying and making the said boundary lines shall not exceed five dollars for every mile that shall be actually surveyed and marked, which shall be paid out of the monies appropriated for defraying the expense of surveying the public lands.

H. CLAY, Speaker of
the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, Presi-
dent of the Senate pro tem pore.

May 20, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas and William Streshly.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorised and directed, to settle the accounts of Thomas Streshly and William Streshly respectively, late collectors of the internal revenue in the district of Ohio, by allowing to said Thomas such further credits for all accounts of uncollected revenue as he shall satisfactorily prove to have been delivered over by him to other collectors, and such sum as he shall appear to be entitled to for his attendance as a witness in behalf of the United States; carrying the balance, if any, which may appear due to said Thomas, to the credit of said William, in his account with the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of
the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, Presi-
dent of the Senate pro tem pore.

May 22, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

It is said there are certain Indians who cut down a tree to get at its fruit.—This is very much like the leading Federalists, who seem as if they would risk a dissolution of the Union or a destruction of the government, for the sake of getting into power.

Tren. True Am.

The wealth of the federal party is often boasted of—with what truth, we shall not now enquire. But we may be permitted to ask, whether by this boasting it is intended to insinuate that a man in middling or poor circumstances must necessarily be stupid and dishonest, and that wealth always confers a judgment to discern and a disposition to pursue what is right? If so we must be allowed further to enquire, why the bible declares, "It is easier for a camel to go thro' the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the KINGDOM OF HEAVEN?"—And whether the same causes which make the rich unfriendly to the precepts of religion, might not naturally render them inimical to the principles of liberty?

Ib.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Federalism and the Loan.—When the Federal administration wanted to borrow a few millions of dollars, they opened their books, and lo! eighty thousand dollars were subscribed!! When the Republican administration open their books for loan, in two days, about six MILLIONS—seventy-five times as much as the Federalists got—were subscribed; yet do our federal editors hop into their hotbeds of sedition, and clap their wings and crow and exult as much as if they had gained a victory.

Federalism borrowed at eight per cent. Republicans can have money enough at six per cent. Yet we are told there is

no confidence in the administration, and that Federalists have all the money?

"We have all the wealth and talents of the country on our side," said a Federalist the other day.—"Then you must have a wretched bad cause," replied a Republican, "or you would not be so long and so greatly in the minority. A party that had powerful talents—numerous presses—enormous wealth—and withal a good cause, could not fail to have a majority amongst an enlightened People." Ib.

FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATIONS.—There is no end to them and it would be a tedious and thankless task to crush them one by one. But there is one, which those who know the facts ought long ago to have contradicted, that we ought to notice; because it must be on the part of those who first circulated it, the offspring of wilful and premeditated deceit. It is said that Mr. Stephen Girard has been permitted freely to enter certain British goods in the face of the non-importation law, whilst others, native citizens as they are called (a description of citizens by the way, neither recognized as such by the law or constitution) have been denied a like privilege. The facts we believe, are these. The vessel of Mr. Girard entering contrary to law, was forthwith labelled by the proper authority. Under a right exercised by our courts of admiralty the vessel has been released by the District Judge in opposition to the wishes and official representation of the Treasury Department, on the defendant's giving bond to abide the judgment of the court. A similar course has been pursued by other judges in relation to other vessels similarly situated. In the case of Mr. Girard, we believe, instructions have been given to prosecute with the utmost rigor of the law this violation of the statute. In relation to the right thus asserted and exercised by the judicial authority of the country, we can only say that its tendency is, (if not to subvert the law) to defeat its obvious intention, which is the essence of every law, by admitting into our ports and throwing into the market goods, the importation of which the law specially prohibits. And though the violator may be mulcted in a penalty four fold the value of the importation, and the violation thus punished, yet by the infraction of the essence of the law sanctioned by judicial authority, all the evil which it could produce has already been done to the community, and cannot be remedied even by a four fold penalty. It is to be hoped that in future laws the judicial officers will be precluded by the legislature from rendering the measures of government nugatory by the exercise of this dispensing power. In the name of truth we demand these editors, who have innocently given currency to this misrepresentation, to contradict it in such manner as they may think proper.

Nat. Int.

The public have been at a loss to account for the recent violence of federal exertions. It is remarkable, that during the winter they were quite silent, and did not show their zeal in the cause of Great-Britain before the Spring. It is not supposed, however, that the natural seasons have had any influence upon them; but it is now very clear that an English political cause has put them in motion. Let us endeavour briefly to explain it.

Great-Britain has lately stimulated Russia to resist France; and from experience of past transactions, there can be no doubt that the British are to assist the Russians with money, troops, and ships. These supplies will drain the English treasury, and furnish full employment for all the disposable force of Great-Britain over and above the army employed in Portugal. Of course, a war with the United States, at this time, would be to the British the most disastrous thing that could happen; for, if they support Russia against France, they cannot efficiently defend Canada, the West-Indies, &c. And if they defend these, then they cannot assist Russia. Hence the necessity on the part of Great-Britain to prevent war with the United States at this particular juncture; and hence the prodigious exertions of the federal party, or British allies in the Union, to distract the administration, to prevent the loan being filled, and thus to make all our war measures prove abortive.

Virginia Argus.

It will give our readers a strong idea of the virulence of the party spirit now temporarily predominant in the state of Massachusetts, to inform them that the federal papers at Boston more than hint to the Governor and House of Representatives of that state neck and heels out of doors, because perchance it contains a handsome Republican majority!

Nat. Int.

CONTINUED PREPARATION.

The strong and steady current of public supplies into the Arsenal of the United States, has increased the garments (made on contracts with master Tailors and Seamstresses) to two hundred and twenty two thousand three hundred and twenty two for the service of the current year 1812, including some that were on hand from the surplus of 1811. There are likewise quantities delivered prepared in other places.

The garments prepared are coats, vests, pantaloons, overalls, shirts, socks, garters, working frocks and trowsers, green rifle overalls and frocks, great coats or watch coats, and round jackets with sleeves, of woollen cotton and linen.

Besides these very large and corresponding deliveries have taken place of woolen and cotton blankets, shoes, hats, caps, stock and clasps, hose and cockades, eagles, buttons, mattacks, fasicine, pick and falling axes, camp kettles, common horsemen's and hospital tents and flies, tent poles with pins and mallets, gunslingers, knapsacks, haversacks, axe slings, spades and shovels, bowls and pans, plate tin and copper, salt-petre, sulphur, gun-powder, fire arms, drums, fifes, packing casks, or watch coats, and round jackets with sleeves, of woollen cotton and linen.

belts, and bayonet belts and scabbards, powder horns, pouches, cords and tassels, plumes, epaulets, &c.

Great acquisitions of blankets and other woolens and of worsted stuffs, have been recently made to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Four or five contracts for swords—Six or seven for cavalry saddles and other horse equipments to large amount, and for a number of other things necessary to war have been made, and are in the fullest course of execution and delivery upon a large scale, in a value and with a rapidity, through the remaining time of the Purveyor's Office, which has never before been performed with the same force, in the United States. Yet it is true, and certain, that the orders of the War Department would have justified much more, could the manufacturers and merchants have supplied the materials from the work-shops or ware houses. Dem. Press.

We have heretofore stated from an authentic source the number of garments which passed through the office of army inspector, on or before the 21st of May. We now add that in the last eight days of business of the office of the Purveyor of Public Supplies, the tailors and seamstresses garments delivered, amounted to twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventeen, besides things not garments, such as tents, ingredients for powder, shoes, hats, &c. &c. to a great amount.

The purchases of blankets, cloths and other woollen goods, between the 14th and 31st of May, by the same officer, were between 220,000 and 240,000 dollars in amount. The garments in the hands of the working people, and the great body of materials purchased and received, and of materials now making up, will occasion a very strong and steady current of supplies to continue.

Ib.

SALT PETRE.

The following is a statement of the Salt Petre annually made in the caves of the United States, extracted from returns of manufactures by Marshals:

Virginia,	lbs. 59,175—59,175
Kentucky—Barren Co.	18,200
Clarke	1,500
Christian	250
Cumberland	6,223
Estill	19,937
Fleming	113
Floyd	5,515
Greenup	7,970
Grayson	1,353
Henderson	2,260
Knox	10,105
Montgomery	44,575
Ohio	900
Pulaski	4,49
Rockcastle	7,390
Wayne	51,785
Washington	40
Warren	24,850
	201,973
East Tennessee,	
Green Co. val. \$780	a 25 cents
Campbell	

All other maritime ports of Europe on the pre-
tence that this system could not be permanent
and complete, so long as they retained their
liberty with regard to it.

The outrageous principle here avowed con-
nects itself obviously with the proposition too
much countenanced by America, that the con-
tinental system of Bonaparte, as far as it one-
rates to the confiscation of neutral property on
shore, on the ground of such property being
British produce or manufacture, is a mere mu-
nicipal regulation which neutral or belligerent
nations have no right to resent, because it
does not violate any principle of the law of na-
tions. It is unnecessary to recur to the vari-
ous arguments by which it has been shewn
that this system does not partake of the char-
acter of municipal regulation, which neutral
or belligerent nations have no right to resent,
because it does not violate any principle of the
law of nations; but that it is a mere war mea-
sure directed with the most hostile spirit a-
gainst Great Britain; and in order to extend
this system on the principle of municipal regula-
tion all the rights of independent neutral
nations are to be violated, their territories to be
seized without any other cause of war what-
ever, but that they may be incorporated with the
French nation, and thence becoming subject
to her rights of dominion, receive the contin-
ental system as a municipal regulation of
France, and thus the mere possibility of non-
compliance with the whole of the system is
made the ground for the occupation or inva-
sion, the incorporation or extension of every
state where the French arms can reach.

Great Britain cannot believe that America
will not feel a just indignation at the full de-
velopment of such a system—a system which
indeed Bonaparte has partially opened before
and has in the instances of the Hanseatic towns,
of Portugal and other countries, carried into
complete execution, but which he has never
completely unfolded in all its extent until the
present moment; and in what an insulting and
preposterous shape does he now attempt to
bring forward and promulgate this code which
he is to force upon all nations? He assumes
the Treaty of Utrecht to be in force, and to be
a law binding upon all nations; because it
suits his convenience, at this moment when the
navy of France is driven from the ocean, to re-
vive the doctrine of "free ships making free
goods" he has recourse to a treaty no longer in
force, in which such a stipulation existed—a
treaty which, by his own express refusal at A-
miens to renew any of the ancient treaties, was
not then revived as even binding on G. Britain
and France, between whom alone as parties to
it, and only while they were at peace with each
other could it ever have had any legal effect;
yet even this treaty is too narrow a basis for
his present pretensions, since he cannot find in
it his rule for limiting maritime blockades to
fortresses actually invested, besieged, and like-
ly to be taken; no provision of any description
having been made in that treaty either for defin-
ing or regulating blockades.

Surely at such an instant, America will not
urge Great Britain to abandon or to soften any
precautionary, any retaliatory right against
such a power. The British government not only
feels itself impiously bound to defend them,
as they respect Great Britain, with all
vigor, but to call upon every nation to resist
such exorbitant pretensions.

If Great Britain, at such a moment were to
relax her orders in council against France,
would not all other nations have reason to com-
plain that the common cause was abandoned?

America must feel that Bonaparte is not ac-
ting, as indeed he never has acted, with any
view of establishing principles of real freedom
with respect to navigation; but is merely en-
deavoring to cloak his determination, if possi-
ble to ruin Great Britain, by novel demands
and rejected theories of maritime law; and A-
merica must see, that Bonaparte's object is to
exclude British commerce from every coast
and port of the continent; and that in pursuit
of this object, trampling on the rights of inde-
pendent states, he insultingly proclaims his
determination to effect it by direct invasion of
those independent states, which he as insult-
ingly terms a *guarantee*, thus "making the
most solemn and sacred term in the law of na-
tions synonymous with usurpation of territory
and extinction of independence. America must
see, that as all the states hitherto in his power
have been seized on to *guarantee* his system,
he is now proceeding to destroy what remains
of independence in other neutral states, to
make that *guarantee* complete. From his
want of power to pass the Atlantic with his ar-
mies (want of power for which the United
States are indebted to the naval superiority
of G. Britain), his system of a *guarantee*
force may fail as to America, but as he cannot
hope to shut American ports against Great Britain
by occupancy and invasion, he hopes to ef-
fect his purpose by management and fraud, and
to accomplish that by *insidious* relaxation which
he cannot accomplish by power.

Great Britain he feels is only to be ruined
by excluding her from every port in the world;
he hopes therefore to shut every port in Europe
by force, and every port in America by man-
agement; he pretends to conciliate America,
by applause of her conduct, and a partial
relaxation of his system in her favor. He
accompanies the promise of repealing his de-
crees with conditions, which he trusts America
will not disavow, and which he knows G. Brit-
ain must reject; knowing at the same time that
the relaxation of his decrees will be of little
use to America, without a corresponding relax-
ation by Great Britain, he throws every obsta-
cle against concession to America by Great Britain,
making her perseverance in her retaliatory
system more than ever essential to her honor
and existence. And surely it will not escape
the notice, or fail to excite the indignation of
the American government, that the ruler of
France, by taking the new ground now assumed,
has retraced the concession which America
supposed him to have made. He has inconsis-
tently and contemptuously withdrawn from her
the ground upon which she has taken a hostile
attitude against Great Britain, since the repeal
of our orders in council, and even the renun-
ciation of our rights of blockade, would no longer
 suffice to obtain a repeal of the Berlin and Mi-
lan decrees.

His Majesty's government cannot but hope
that America, considering all the extravagant
pretensions set forth by the ruler of France, in
the Duke of Bassano's report, and at the same
time the resolution to march his armies into
all states, into the ports of which the English
flag is admitted, will acknowledge, that this
doctrine and resolution constitute a complete
annihilation of neutrality, and that she is bound
as a neutral state to disavow and resist them.
Every state that acquiesces in this report, must
act upon the principle, that neutral and enemy
are to be considered henceforward as the same
in the language of the French law of nations,
and Great Britain has a right to consider that
every nation who refuses to admit her flag up-
on the principal assumed admits and recogni-
ses the doctrine of the report.

I will not now trouble you, sir, with many
observations relative to the blockade of May
1806, as the legality of that blockade, assuming
the blockading force to have been sufficient to

enforce it, has latterly not been questioned by
you.

I will merely remark that it was impossible
Great Britain should receive otherwise than
with the utmost jealousy the unexpected de-
mand made by America for the repeal of the
blockade as well as of the orders in council,
when it appeared to be made subsequent to if
not in consequence of, one of the conditions to
Bonaparte's pretended repeal of his decrees,
which condition was our renouncing what he
calls "our new principles of blockade;" that
the demand on the part of America was addi-
tional and new, is sufficiently proved by a ref-
erence to the overture of Mr. Pinkney, as well
as from the terms on which Mr. Erskine had
arranged the dispute with America relative to
the orders in council. In that arrangement
nothing was brought forward with regard to this
blockade. America would have been contented
at that time without any reference to it. It
certainly is not more a grievance or an injustice
now than it was then. Why then is the renunciation of that blockade insisted upon now if it was not necessary
to insist upon it then? It is difficult to find any
answer but by reference to subsequent communica-
tions between France and America, and a
disposition in America to countenance France
in requiring the disavowal of this blockade and
the principles upon which it rested, as the condition
of the repeal of Berlin and Milan decrees. It seems to have become an
object with America only because it was pre-
scribed as a condition by France.

On this blockade and the principles and
rights upon which it was founded, Bonaparte
appears to rest the justification of all his mea-
sures for abolishing neutrality, and for the in-
vasion of every state which is not ready with
him to wage a war of extermination against the
commerce of Great Britain.

America, therefore, no doubt, saw the neces-
sity of demanding its renunciation, but she will
now see that it is in reality vain either for A-
merica or Great Britain to except an actual repeal
of the French decrees until Great Britain
renounces: First, the basis, viz. the blockade
of 1806, on which Bonaparte has been pleased
to found them; next, the right of retaliation
as subsequently acted upon in the orders in
council; further till she is ready to receive
the treaty of Utrecht, interpreted and applied
by the Duke of Bassano's report as the universal
law of nations; and finally till she abjures
all the principles of maritime law which sup-
port her established rights now more than ever
essential to her existence as a nation.

Great Britain feels confident that America
never can maintain or ultimately sanction such
pretensions, and His Royal Highness the Prince
Regent entertains the strongest hope that this
last proceeding of France will strip her mea-
sures of every remnant of disguise, and that A-
merica in justice to what she owes to the law
of nations and to her own honor as a neutral
state, will instantly withdraw her countenance
from the outrageous system of the French go-
vernment, and cease to support by hostile mea-
sures against British commerce the enormous
fabric of usurpation and tyranny which France
has endeavored to exhibit to the world as the
law of nations.

America cannot now contend that the Or-
ders in Council exceed in spirit of retaliation
what is demanded by the decrees, the prin-
ciples, or the usurpations of Bonaparte. The
United States government must at last be con-
vinced that the partial relaxations of those
decrees in favour of America have been insidi-
ously adopted by France for the mere purpose
of inducing her to close her ports against Great
Britain, which France cannot effect herself by
force, and she must admit that if Great Britain
were now to repeal her Orders in Council a-
gainst France, it would be gratuitously allowing
to France the commerce of America and all
the benefits derivable from her flag as an ad-
ditional instrument for the annoyance of Great
Britain, and that at a moment when every state
is threatened with destruction or really des-
troyed for merely supporting their own right
to trade with Great Britain.

I am commanded, sir, to express on the part
of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that
while his Royal Highness entertains the most
sincere desire to conciliate America, he yet can
never concede that the blockade of May 1806
could justly be made the foundation as it av-
owedly has been, for the decrees of Bonaparte;
and further, that the British government must
never be justified in continuing to resent against
us that failure of relief which is alone attribut-
able to the insidious policy of the enemy that
has for the purpose of embarrassing the discuss-
ion interwoven the question of the decrees
with the exaction of a relinquishment of almost
the whole system of our maritime law.

It is not for the British government to dictate
to that of America what ought to be the mea-
sure of her just indignation against the ruler of
France, for having originated and persevered
in a system of lawless violence, to the subver-
sion of neutral rights, which being necessarily
retaliated by Great Britain, has exposed A-
merica, with other neutral states, to losses
which the British government has never ceased
most sincerely to deplore: America must
judge for herself, how much the original in-
justice of France towards her has been aggravated
by the fraudulent professions of her relinquish-
ing her decrees by the steps adopted to mislead
America, in order to embark her in measures
which we trust she never would have taken if she could have foreseen what has now
happened; and ultimately by threatening Amer-
ica with vengeance, as a denationalised state
if she does not submit to be the instrument
of her designs against G. Britain.

These are considerations for America to
weigh; but what we are entitled to claim, at
her hands as an act not less of policy than jus-
tice, is that she should cease to treat Great
Britain as an enemy. The prince regent does
not desire retrospect when the interests of two
countries so naturally connected by immu-
nities are concerned. It is more consonant to
his royal highness' sentiments to contribute to
the restoration of harmony and friendly in-
tercourse, than to enquire why it has been in-
terrupted. Feeling that nothing has been
omitted on his part to relieve America from the
inconveniences to which a novel system of war-
fare on the part of France unfortunately con-
tinues to expose her; and that the present un-
friendly relations, which to their mutual preju-
dice subsist between the two countries, have
grown out of a misconception on the part of
America both of the conduct and purpose of
France, his royal highness considers himself
entitled to call upon America to resume her re-
lations of amity with Great Britain. In doing
so she will best provide for the interests of her
own people; and I am authorised to assure the
American government, that although his royal
highness, acting in the name and on the behalf
of his majesty, can never suffer the fundamental
maxims of the British monarchy in matters
of maritime right, as consonant to the recogni-
tion of law of nations, to be prejudiced in his hands,
his royal highness will be ready at all times to
concern with America, as to their exercise; and
so to regulate their application as to combine,
as far as may be, the interests of America
with the object of effectually retaliating upon
France the measures of her own injustice.

She cannot admit as a principle of public law
that arms and military stores are alone contraband
of war, and that ship timber and many stores
are excluded from that description. Neither
can she admit without retaliation that the
mere fact of commercial intercourse with British
ports and subjects should be made a crime
in all nations, and that the armies and decrees
of France should be directed to enforce a principle
so new and unheard of in war.

Great Britain feels that to relinquish her
just measures of self-defence and retaliation,
would be to surrender the best means of her
own preservation and rights, and with them the
rights of other nations so long as France main-
tains and acts upon such principles.

I am commanded to represent to the govern-
ment of America, that Great Britain feels her-
self entitled to expect from them an unreserved
and candid disclaimer of the right of France to
impose on her and on the world the maritime
code which has been thus promulgated, and to
the penalties of which America is herself de-
clared to be liable if she fails to submit herself
to its exactions; America cannot, for her own
character, any longer temporise on this subject,
or delay coming to a distinct explanation
with France as well as with Great Britain, if
she wishes to clear herself from the imputation
of being an abettor of such injustice.

America, as the case now stands, has not a
pretence for claiming from Great Britain a re-
peal of her Orders in Council. She must recollect
that the British government never for a

moment countenanced the idea that the repeal
of those Orders could depend upon any partial
or conditional repeal of the Decrees of France.
What she always avowed was her readiness to
rescind her Orders in Council as soon as France
rescinded absolutely and unconditionally her
Decrees. She could not enter into any other
engagement without the grossest injustice to
her allies as well as the neutral nations in gen-
eral, much less could she do so if any special
exception was to be granted by France upon
conditions utterly subversive of the most im-
portant and indisputable maritime rights of the
British Empire.

America has now a proceeding forced upon her
by France, on which, without surrendering any
of those principles which she may deem it ne-
cessary for her own honor and security to main-
tain, she may separate herself from the violence
and injustice of the enemy. She owes not only
herself to do so; but she is entitled to re-
quest that course of conduct on the part of
France which is the only impediment to her
obtaining what she desires at the hands of G.
Britain, namely, the repeal of the orders in
council.

I am authorised to renew to the American
government the assurance of his royal highness'
anxious desire to meet the wishes of America
in requiring the disavowal of this blockade and
the principles upon which it rested, as the condi-
tion sine qua non of the repeal of Berlin and
Milan decrees.

Whilst America could persuade herself, how-
ever erroneously, that the Berlin and Milan
decrees had been actually and totally repealed,
and that the execution of the engagement made
on that condition by the British government
had been declined, she might deem it justifi-
able, as a consequence of such a persuasion, to
treat the interest and commerce of France with
preference, and friendship, and those of Great
Britain with hostility; but this delusion
is at an end; America now finds the French
decrees not only in full force, but pointed with
augmented hostility against G. Britain. Will
the government of the United States declare
that the measures now taken by France is that
repeal of the obnoxious decree which America
expected would lead to the repeal of the British
orders in council? Will the American go-
vernment, unless upon the principle of denying
our retaliatory right of blockade, under any
imaginable circumstances, declare that there
is at this moment a ground upon which the
repeal of our orders in council can be pressed
upon us; or that the repeal could now be war-
anted upon any other ground, that an express
abandonment of the right itself, which America
well knows, whatever may be our desire to con-
ciliate, is a concession which the British go-
vernment cannot and will not make.

If this be true, for what purpose can she per-
severe in her hostile attitude towards Great
Britain, and her friendly one towards France?
Do the American government really wish to
aid France in her attempt to subjugate Great
Britain? Does America expect that G. Britain,
contending against France, will at the instance
of America disarm herself, & submit to the mer-
cy of the opponent? If both these questions are
answered in the negative, upon what ground
can she for a moment longer continue the hos-
tile measures against us? The American non-
intercourse act was framed upon the express
principle of continuing in force against the
power, whether France or Great Britain, that
should refuse to repeal its respective laws, of
which America thought herself entitled to
complain; but the repeal contemplated by
that act was a *bona fide* repeal, & not a repeal upon
an inadmissible condition, and America can
never be justified in continuing to resent against
us that failure of relief which is alone attribut-
able to the insidious policy of the enemy that
has for the purpose of embarrassing the discuss-
ion interwoven the question of the decrees
with the exaction of a relinquishment of almost
the whole system of our maritime law.

In the correspondence that will probably take
place between us in consequence of the new
ground upon which the Duke of Bassano's re-
port has placed the question at issue between
our two countries, I shall be extremely happy
to enter at full length upon any topic which
you may wish particularly to discuss.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.
Atw. J. FOSTER, &c. &c.

of it from a passage on the same object, in the
dispatch from Lord Castlereagh to you, which
you were so good as to communicate to me
entire, as appears from the tenor of the letter
to have been intended by your government.
The passage in your letter to which I allude
is as follows: "America, as the case now
stands, has not a pretence for claiming from G.
Britain a repeal of her orders in council. She
must recollect that the British government ne-
ver for a moment countenanced the idea that
the repeal of those orders could depend upon
any partial or conditional repeal of the de-
crees of France. What she always avowed
was her readiness to rescind her orders in coun-
cil as soon as France rescinded absolutely and
unconditionally her decrees. She could not enter
into any other engagement without the grossest
injustice to her allies as well as to neutral
nations in general; much less could she do so if
any special exception was to be granted by France
upon conditions utterly subversive of the most im-
portant and indisputable maritime rights of the
British Empire."

According to the tenor of the dispatch of
Lord Castlereagh to you, my recollection is,
that in stating the condition on which the
orders in council were to be repealed in relation
to the U. States, it was specified, that the
decrees of Berlin and Milan must not be repealed
singly and specially in relation to the U. States,
but be repealed also as to all other neutral na-
tions, and that in no less extent of a repeal of
the decrees had the British government ever
pledged itself to repeal the orders in council.

However susceptible the passage in your let-
ter may be of a construction reconcilable with
the import of the dispatch from Lord Castle-
reagh, yet as a similar phraseology of your go-
vernment on other occasions has had a construc-
tion less extensive; and as it is important, in
every respect, that there should be no misun-
derstanding, or possibility of error, you will ex-
cuse me for requesting that you will have the
goodness to inform me whether in any circum-
stance, any recollection of the import of this
passage in Lord Castlereagh's dispatch is inac-
curate.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.
Washington June 3, 1812.

SIR—I have received your letter of to-day
requesting an explanation relative to the sup-
posed meaning of a passage in a dispatch from
Lord Castlereagh to me that I had the honor
to communicate to you confidentially, and I beg
leave to state to you that while I conceive it
to be very difficult to give an explanation upon
a single point in a note of considerable
length without referring to the whole context,
and also believe it to be altogether irregular
to enter into a discussion respecting a communica-
tion so entirely informal, yet I have no hesita-
tion in assuring you that my note of May 30
contains the whole substance of the dispatch
alluded to.

In the correspondence that will probably take
place between us in consequence of the new
ground upon which the Duke of Bassano's re-
port has placed the question at issue between
our two countries, I shall be extremely happy
to enter at full length upon any topic which
you may wish particularly to discuss.

I have the honor to be, with the highest con-
sideration and respect, sir, your most obedient
humble servant,

AUG. J. FOSTER.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.

Department of State, June 4, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your
letter of yesterday, in reply to mine of the same
date.

As the dispatch of Lord Castlereagh was com-
municated by you to me, in my official character,
to be shewn to the President, and was shewn to him accordingly, and as the dispatch itself expressly authorised such a communication
to this government, I cannot conceive in
what sense such a proceeding could be

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JUNE 30, 1812.

NEWS OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR

Arrived in this place on Friday last, when there was a firing of cannon and musquetry commenced, and kept up until late in the evening. The same thing we understand, took place at Frankfort. In this town, Winchester, Richmond and Nicholasville the houses were illuminated—and most decided evidence of approbation of the measures, was every where manifested.

In the moment of Joy, when the citizens saw their country a second time declared independent—it is reported that at Nicholaville, Winchester and Richmond, Mr. Pope our Senator who opposed the War was burned in effigy.

Seventeen Thousand men have been recruited for the new Army.

A British fleet of four sail of the line, and several frigates has arrived at Halifax.

Fourteen seamen (no doubt impressed Americans,) deserted from the British schooner Mackrel, lately arrived at New-York, with Mr. Russ, the King's messenger.

A petition has been presented to Congress from a respectable number of merchants and others of New-York, praying a continuance of the embargo, a few months longer than the time for which it was passed.

The celebrated D'Yrjo arrived lately at Baltimore from South America.

The Virginia papers state, that additional troops are assembling to protect Norfolk against surprise; that troops have arrived there from Maryland, and that orders had been given for all the new Infantry in the state to march to that point. A sufficient number of troops has assembled at New-York to repel any attack that can be made on that city. The fortifications are nearly completed.

Volunteers to furnish the quota of 100,000 have nobly stepped forward in every state where the requisition has been made.

Two hundred and sixty acres of land have been purchased by government near Albany, (N.Y.) a camp where is to be formed and extensive barracks erected.

On the 8th inst. the army under the command of Brig. Gen. Hull, left the encampment near Dayton, and marched towards Detroit, where it has arrived ere this time.

HENRY'S MISSION.—The authority given by Sir John Craig for Henry's mission to Boston has been admitted by the English minister in both houses of Parliament—yet they wish to throw the whole blame on Craig,—just as they did the murder of Pierce on Whithy, and the murders of the Chesapeake, on Humphreys. But Whithy, Humphreys, and Craig, instead of disgrace met with promotion on their return to England.—Strong proof indeed, that his majesty did not sanction their conduct!

On Friday afternoon (the day which the news of the Declaration of War arrived) the citizens of this place and its Vicinity assembled; conformable to public notice—to express their opinions thereon.

John Fowler esq. was chosen chairman, and Thomas T. Barr. Secretary to the meeting.

After an eloquent address from Mr. Bledsoe, in which he took a view of our relations with Great Britain, he moved the following Resolutions—which were unanimously adopted;

When a crisis arrives in the affairs of a Free, Independent and Republican nation,—a nation acknowledging the obligation of Justice and the will of the people as the sole guides of their Public Conduct—to assert by force those rights of which a Hostile Power has by a series of the most wanton and continued aggression attempted to deprive them—it becomes not merely the privilege, but the duty, of every portion of the community to express their opinions freely respecting public men and public measures.

And this appears evidently to be the more necessary, when the success of those measures, must essentially depend upon the support derived from Public Sentiment.

The People of Lexington and its Vicinity believing that such a Crisis has arrived as respects the People of America and the Government of Great Britain.—And being assured from sources which do not admit of doubt, that WAR has been declared by the Congress of the U.S. against that Power, after a patience of Injury unparalleled in history and unbecoming a Brave and Free People—are desirous to Testify their sense of this Important measure and to throw their mite into the Great National Balance upon this momentous occasion. They are aware, that it belongs immediately to the constituted authorities to decide on this interesting subject. But they cannot forget, that their decision ought to be the mere expression of the Public Will. Those now assembled believe they are only echoing the voice of their fellow citizens wherever the American character exists in its purity when they Resolve—

1 That a War on the part of the United States against Great Britain, has been forced upon us by the latter, by a course of measures directed both insidiously and openly against the happiness, honor and independence of our country—which if followed by submission on our part, must end in the subversion of our Government and the destruction of all that Freedom should hold most dear.

2 Resolved, that the Rights and Independence of the American People call aloud for a War against Great Britain: (1) Because she has made slaves of thousands of our fellow citizens, immured them in her floating dungeons, and compelled them to fight her battles. (2) Because she has seized and converted to her own use millions worth of our property, and declares that we shall only trade where, when and with whom she wills:—thus making of our Resources the means

of her power, and her will the Rule of her conduct. (3.) Because she has attempted to divide our Union and excite Domestic Insurrections amongst us. (4.) Because she has endeavored "to bring on the Inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished massacre of all ages, sexes and conditions. (5.) Because in fine, she neither promises us redress for all those Injuries and Insults, nor that she will refrain from the commission of them in future. We enter not further on the detail because their recapitulation reminds us of the disgrace in not having before attempted to avenge them.

3. Resolved, that the Administration of our General Government possesses our entire confidence, and that we will support it through all the stages of war to the attainment of our Just Rights as a nation, to the extent of all that we have, or are.

4. Resolved, that those who have temporised, or opposed the declaration of war, are unworthy the confidence of free-men.

5. Resolved, that while we are fully sensible of the injuries done to us by France, a war with that power at this time, would imprudently hazard our means of annoying Great Britain, and rashly put an end to a pending negotiation for an adjustment of our differences and indemnification of our losses.

And we think it would be criminal folly to put it out of our power to assert one just claim because we have another unsatisfied.

6. Resolved, that we view those who will not aid our government in this our second struggle for Independence, as enemies of their Country.

7. Resolved, that similar meetings be recommended to all Free Americans, for the purpose of expressing their opinions on this Great Subject, that Great Britain and the world may see that our administration have the entire confidence of the American people; whose agents they are, whose organ they have been in declaring War, and whose display of strength will ever be seen in the reflected lustre of the peoples power.

Resolved, that copies of these Resolutions be forwarded to the governor of this state, the President of the U. States, and to each house of Congress.

At a Barbecue given to Capt. Hamilton's Company of Volunteers, at Gen. Robert Russell's Mill in this county, on Saturday, the 27th of June—After dinner, Gen. Robert Todd was chosen President, and Gen. Robert Russell, Vice-President, when the following toasts were drunk, as an unanimous expression of the sentiments of the people there collected.

1. James Madison.—Worthy of being the chief magistrate of a free people; he has prepared us for the present crisis—he has the confidence of his country.

2. The Twelfth Congress.—In declaring War against G. Britain, they have only received the sentiments of the people of Kentucky.

3. George Washington.—His sainted spirit will conduct the American army, in the maintenance of that Independence, which his valor, so eminently contributed to establish.

4. Benjamin Franklin.—He lies slumbering beneath the laurels of the Tomb.

5. Thomas Jefferson.—He penned our first declaration of Independence, he must approve our struggle for its maintenance.

6. The Representatives of Kentucky, who voted for War against G. Britain; they meet the approbation of their fellow citizens.

7. The Volunteers of Kentucky.—They are ready to execute the late Decree of their representatives.

8. Tories.—This crisis will point them out; another climate for them.

9. Foster, the British spy.—Let him be shipped home instantly.

10. The rising Republics of South America.

Success to their virtuous struggles for Liberty.

11. Our Constitutions.—Linked by the hearts of Republicans; the sword that cuts the chain, must perforate their bosoms.

12. The Republicans throughout the world.—Avery, order and the sovereignty of the people.

13. New-York—a better temper; more republicans, and less ambition.

14. Our Independence.—May it be the first lisp of infancy, and the last prayer of age.

15. The Essex Junto—with talents devoted to sedition, wealth to corruption and influence to the disturbance of their country's peace.

16. Our Venerable Governor—although he will pass from among us, the memory of his services will live forever.

17. George Nicholas and John Breckinridge Could they be resuscitated from their ashes—they would hail the present crisis as the most glorious in the annals of our country.

18. The Warriors of Tippacanoe—Their general is remembered and deserves to be remembered with honor and veneration, may both officers and soldiers never be forgotten.

19. De Witt Clinton—We wish no second Burr at the head of our republic.

The American Fair—They will smile on the friends of their country only.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Gen. Henry.—The Tories of 1812 May they have firmness enough to shew us who they are; we will then give them the play of 1776.

By Lieut. T. C. Graves, Isaac Shelby. The election for Governor of Kentucky, will test the gratitude of his fellow citizens.

By J. E. Blythe.—The heaviest curses of an injured country light upon him, who attempts to thwart the measures of our government.

Col. Monroe—we are indebted to his exertions—for the free navigation of the river Mississippi.

By Capt. Hamilton—May the volunteers of this Regiment never disgrace their predeces-sors.

—May the legs of every tory be made drumsticks, with which to beat Jefferson's march.

By J. L. Holmes Jr.—Gen. Wells—one of the heroes of Tippacanoe—he has uniformly obeyed the voice of his country when her rights were endangered; may his services be gratefully remembered.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Fayette, at Gen. Russell's mill—Gen. Russell being chosen chairman of the meeting, an eloquent address was delivered by Mr. Bledsoe calling the attention of the citizens to the declaration of war against Great

Britain which was concluded by proposing the following resolutions, which met unanimous approbation.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Fayette County at the mill of Gen. Robert Russell; those citizens there assembled, sensible of the importance of the present crisis, and fully assured from respectable and authentic sources of information that WAR has been declared by the United States against G. Britain, believing that it is the right and duty of every portion of the American republic to declare their sentiments on this momentous occasion, do therefore resolve,

1. That the wrongs our country has received at the hands of Great Britain, are of so deep a die, and of such long continuance, that to submit to them is to abandon our independence, and to submit to all that a free people should most avoid.

2. We deprecate war, but we would submit to death rather than the terms G. B. seeks to impose on us, and the depredation which would be the consequence.

3. We will support with all our powers our Government in this second struggle for independence, against a nation who has never ceased to claim us as slaves or dependents—to annoy our peace by every art of treachery or openly to violate and insult our rights.

4. We know the general government are the mere organs of the will of the American people we believe they have expressed that will in this declaration of war, and we have no doubt that the power of the people will support it.

5. We are firmly prepared with all sacrifices to support our government, because we believe it is pursuing the interest of the people.

6. Resolved that those who have opposed this declaration of war, or who will not support it with all their powers are not the friends of the American people.

7. Resolved that copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the governor of this State—the President of the U. S. and each member of Congress from this State.

—
Extract of a letter from the Hon. H. Clay to the Editor of the Reporter, dated,

"CITY OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 20, 1812.

"Owing to the occupation of Congress in confidential deliberations, I had foreborne to communicate with you on political subjects for several mails. I am now at liberty to announce that War is declared against England. On the first inst. the President sent us an able message recommending the measure. On the 4th the House of Representatives passed the bill, by a majority of thirty votes, exclusive of my own and of others who were absent. On the 17th the bill passed through the Senate, with some unessential amendments. It was reported to the House on the 18th, when an attempt being renewed to defeat the bill, it was repelled, 85 to 44. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments, and on that day the President approved the bill. Every patriot bosom must throb with anxious solicitude for the result. Every patriot arm will assist in making that result conducive to the glory of our beloved country."

(SEAL.)

IN Testimony whereof, I

BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, by virtue of the Constituted Authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date the eighteenth day of the present month, that War exists

pool to the 1st May.—The most important articles contained in them will be found under our foreign head.—The ministry admit the authenticity of Henry's document, but declare they had no knowledge of his mission, until its termination.

The British Parliament went into committee of the whole on the 29th April, to hear the agents of the Petitioners against the Orders in Council. Additional Petitions, with numerous signers, have been presented against the Orders in Council. A mob have burnt the factory of Wroe and Duncroft, about 15 miles from Manchester, England. The convoy for Quebec, Nova-Scotia and Amherst, sailed from England April 27, having on board detachments of officers and men for different regiments. The British Government distrusts the intentions of Bernadotte—and an intercourse opened with Russia—is to be carried on with-out the merchant vessels stopping at a Swedish port. Sweden demands of Britain and France to be allowed to remain neutral. A plot has been discovered in Paris between some Clerks in the War Department and the Russian Legation. One clerk has been sentenced to death, and another fined, &c.—It is said Bonaparte intends to open the whole range of ports from St. Malo to Antwerp, for trade with England, instead of the late license trade.

Private letters and the papers teem with accounts of the general distress in England. Insurrections, were daily taking place in the manufacturing towns, which it was found difficult even for the military to quell. It is impossible to foretel what may be the consequence, when the news of the American embargo is received in that country.

New-York, June 16.
More French burning and sinking of American vessels.

Last evening arrived at this port the ship Active, Mather, Lisbon. Capt. M. furnished the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with the following melancholy account of the destruction of the following American vessels and cargoes by a French squadron of two frigates and a brig of war:

"On the 5th of May, off the Western Islands, capt. Mather was brought to and boarded by a French squadron, consisting of two frigates of 44 guns each, and a brig of war, under command of Commodore Teuton. He was detained 15 hours, and suffered to proceed, he being in ballast—they put 17 seamen on board of him, (mostly the crews of American vessels which they had destroyed) amongst whom are part of the crew of the ship Mercury, Kelly, from New-York, for Lisbon, laden with flour and corn, captured on the 16th of April, near Lisbon, and burnt. Also, Peter Trainer, who was a seaman on board the brig Pizarro, capt. Gray, out 16 days from Madeira, for New-York, laden with 300 pipes of wine, which vessels they sunk. Captain Gray, and several other seamen, were put on board of a ship for Providence, R. I. about the 22d April, which this squadron boarded, finding her in ballast, suffered her to proceed.

DONE at the City of Washington, the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

(Signed) JAMES MUNROE,

Secretary of State.

IN THE SENATE.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn., Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Leib, Robinson, Smith of Md., Smith of N. York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Howel Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, POPE, Reed and Worthington—13.

IN THE HOUSE.

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Carr, Cheves, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Diminoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Ghosh, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macom, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kin, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright, —79.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Bartlett, Bleeker,

Boul, Breckinridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Elly, Emott, Fitch,

Gold, Goldsborough, Husty, Jackson, Key, Law,

Lewis, Maxwell, M'Bryde, Metcalf, M'Ken,

Mitchell, Moseley, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin,

Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rod-

man, Sammons, Staniford, Stuart, Stone, Sturges,

Sullivan, Taggart, Tullidge, Tullman, Tracy,

Van Cortland

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR SIX LIKELY

Negro Boys,

FROM the age of sixteen to eighteen. To save fruitless application none need be offered, unless well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

11-tf March 9, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

The Subscriber



HAS REMOVED HIS



Boot & Shoe Manufactory

TO the corner brick house of Maj. Parker's on Water-street, where he still intends carrying on that business in all its various branches. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of

Philadelphia Leather,

and intends keeping a full supply of that kind.

WILLIAM BOWLIN.

26th January, 1812. 5-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan.

WE wish to inform Merchants and Clerks that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, and we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers, we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & CO.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two or three hundred hogheads of Tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above Business.

D. COBBS & CO.

Lexington, June 11, 1812.

KENTUCKY HOTEL.

WILLIAM SITTERWHITE,

ACKNOWLEDGES with grati-

tude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers and

the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay, for a term of years, the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his tables shall be abundantly supplied with provisions, and attended by the most careful ostlers.

Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1812.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

A Splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

17-tf Lexington, April 17, 1812.

Slate Iron Works.

The Bourbon Furnace

IS now in full blast—All orders shall be filled with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to patterns forwarded. Those who wish machinery executed in the neatest manner, will I hope pay the strictest attention to their patterns.

Slate Forge,

Is also in complete operation; where Black-Smiths, Gun-Smiths, &c. &c. can be supplied, upon the shortest notice with

BAR IRON

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, Forged to suit their orders. A constant supply of OWINGS'S IRON, and CASTINGS, will be kept at his store, in Lexington, and sold wholesale and retail on moderate terms, to suit purchasers. The subscriber's store is opposite Capt. N. G. S. Hart's, on Main Street.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

December 21, 1811. 2-tf

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING seventy-five acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story BRICK House, with smoke house, ice house and other useful buildings; two good springs

and a pond of stock water; the whole under fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road, two and half miles from the Lexington court house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into forty-two acres of wood and thirty-three cleared. It is presumed this property from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. A fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, for the balance a liberal credit will be given.

Possession may be had if required in two months. The title to this tract is indisputable. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

11-tf March 7.

THE subscriber informs his friends that he has returned to Lexington, where he intends, in co-partnership with JAMES W. BRAND, to pursue his profession of

House Carpenter & Joiner

For all its branches, if liberally encouraged. Place of residence between Mr. Samuel Long's shop and Mr. John W. Hunt's factory, on the opposite side of the street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Atkinson.

MATTHEW KENNEDY.

March 14th, 1812. 12-tf

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-tf

FOR SALE,

FROM 1 TO 3 HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND,

SITUATED in the Indiana territory, on the bank of the Ohio, eight miles above the mouth of the Kentucky river. The situation of this place is one of the most elegant for a town and will probably become a county seat whenever the country is settled so as to afford a division of the present counties, a town will be built at this place called Vevay. A post office is already established. The purchaser will have the advantage of a ferry across the Ohio, if he chooses—this is of much importance, as the road is expected to become very public. For further particulars, enquire of the printer, or of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN F. DUFOUR.

Vevay, March 18, 1812.

FOR SALE,

The following tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee :

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the west side of Richland creek.

One of 3000 Acres,

Lying on the south side of Tennessee River, opposite to the mouth of Duck River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on branch of the waters of Elk-River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch of the Tennessee, including a remarkable large Spring, known by the name of

FLINBLESTON'S SPRING.

Also—3200 Acres,

Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE PASTURES—12 miles below Nashville on the Cumberland River.

The titles to the above are indisputable.—For terms and further particulars, application to be made to

ANREW F. PRICE, Lexington, K.

Or ANTHONY FOSER, Nashville.

Also for sale, several

HOUSES & LOTS,

In the town of Danville, Kentucky, formerly the property of William Thomson. Application to be made to Daniel McIlroy, of said town.

March, 1812.

STONE CUTTING.

ROBERT RUSSELL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he has commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington, and solicits a continuance of public favor. The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of

Robert Russell, & Co.

In all its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purposes, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part trade will be received in payment, and the prices made known when the work is bespoke. The old stand is still occupied, situated near the jail, on Limestone street.

4-1y January 17th, 1812.

SPORTSMEN.

A SWEEPSTAKE race will be run over the Nashville turf on the first Thursday in November next, the four mile heats, agreeably to the established rules of said turf, free for any horse, mare or gelding in the United States or territories, by paying One Thousand Dollars entrance each. The subscription paper will remain open until the 1st day of September next, but not bound to designate their nags until the day preceding the race, at which time the entrance money must be deposited with the judges.

The subscription paper is lodged in the hands of Roger B. Sappington, proprietor of said turf, to whom any communication can be made, and will be attended to by him.

Nashville, May 18, 1812.

N. B. Three nags were entered on the day of opening the subscription.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale her undivided interest in a tract of 10,000 acres of valuable LAND, lying on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Little Sandy. The survey is in the name of John Harvie, Chs. M. Thruston and Edmund Taylor, the heirs of George Rice, dec, of whom the subscriber is one, and entitled to one equal third part of the tract, her part amounting to 555 1/2 acres. The subscriber is unable to give any other description of the tract than that she has been informed it is very rich and valuable land. She will dispose of her interest at a reduced price for cash or good negroes, and will give a reasonable credit for a part of the price. She is informed that there is no interference in the land, and will make a general warranty deed, as soon as a division takes place, for which a suit is now depending.

Any person wishing to purchase will apply to Richard Roach, at Postlethwait's Inn, Lexington, or the subscriber in Bardstown.

RUTH ROACH.

Bardstown, March 25th, 1812. 17-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to William MacLean, who is authorised to receive and settle the same. He also has directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9-tf

I WISH TO SELL

A tract of LAND,

WITHIN three miles of Shelbyville, containing TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES—about thirty acres of which are cleared, with some improvements, and an indisputable title.—Or I will exchange it for land in the neighborhood of Lexington. Apply to Moses Hall of Shelbyville, or to Dr. JOHN TODD, Lexington.

14-tf

March 7.

THE subscriber informs his friends that he has returned to Lexington, where he intends, in co-partnership with JAMES W. BRAND, to pursue his profession of

House Carpenter & Joiner

For all its branches, if liberally encouraged. Place of residence between Mr. Samuel Long's shop and Mr. John W. Hunt's factory, on the opposite side of the street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Atkinson.

MATTHEW KENNEDY.

March 14th, 1812. 12-tf

THE public are informed that on the

twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, I made to a certain White Cox a deed for a lot of ground situate on Main street, in the town of Winchester and designated on the plat of said town by the number 54, and that the said deed purports to have been made for and in consideration of the sum of nine hundred dollars in hand paid. But the said Cox has not paid one cent of the said nine hundred dollars, and of course I have an equitable lien on the said lot for the whole amount of the said purchase money: and moreover the said Cox having obtained the said deed by false and fraudulent representations, I shall bring suit against him for a rescission of the said contract.

REBECCA JOINER.

Winchester, April 29th, 1812. 19-tf

For Sale.

A LOT of ground on main Cross Street adjoining Lowry and Shaw's Hat Manufactory—30 feet front—also another Lot on Limestone street adjoining Mr. John Spriggin's, apply to

L. & E. WOODRUFF, Agts.

for the Proprietor.

May 25th, 1812. 22-tf

LAND FOR SALE

In small lots, to suit the CONVENIENCE of the residents of Lexington and other purchasers.

I WILL lay off from three hundred to four hundred acres of first rate land situated about two miles and a half from the court house, on the Limestone road; great part of which is heavily timbered with much better timber than any other land at the same distance from Lexington.

Persons wishing to purchase may view the land before the sale, which will be in Lexington on the second Wednesday the 10th day of June at 12 o'clock.

Negotiable notes with approved endorsers, one half the purchase at four Months, the other half at nine Months, will be taken in payment. For further particulars enquire at my Store or on the premises.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

May 19, 1812. 22-tf

Land for Sale

MAY 26, 1812.

A GENERAL meeting of the share-holders of the Kentucky Insurance Company will be held at their office, on Wednesday, the 1st of July next, at 12 o'clock.

JOHN L. MARTIN, Clk.

23 Ken. Ins. Co.